

MUMEYA

Japanese Photographs
All kinds of Photographic
Work done in latest styles
also Passport Photos.

Developing and Printing for
Amateurs a Specialty.

No. 84, Queen's Road Central
Tel. 224.

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY.

Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.

Prices (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$12.
per annum.

No. 18,878.

號三十月六年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1917.

已丁亥歲年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S

OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
(WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
Tel. 616.)

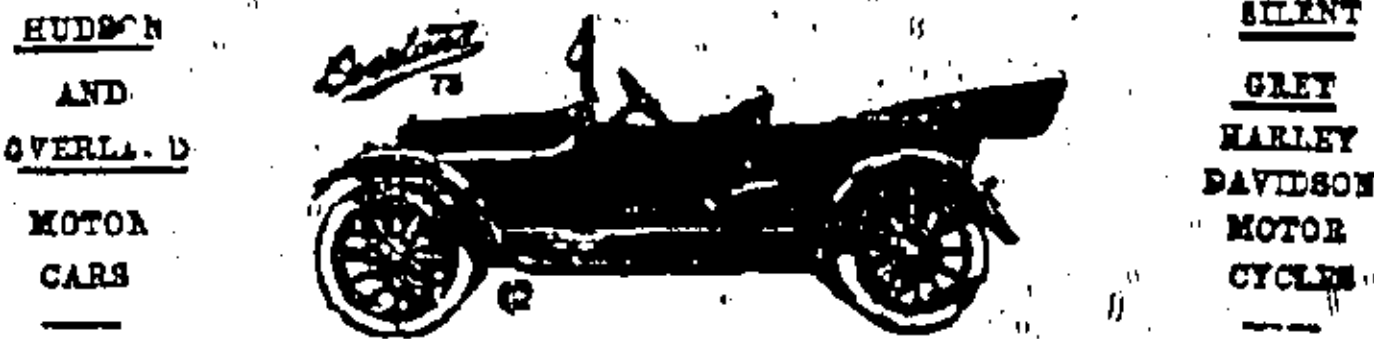
BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS

8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS



Telephone 482.
COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES! MOSCATINE.

The infallible insect repeller.

PRICE 50 cents, \$1.00 and \$2.50 Per Bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
32, Queen's Road Central.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND	CABLE LAY	4 STRAND
3" to 15"	5" to 15"	3" to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1917

Watson's
PURE AND SPARKLING
Formaxone
The MINERAL WATER
THAT FILLS YOU WITH
INVIGORATING HEALTH.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 700 feet ton.

Works Office, 48, CONRAD ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 452.
Shed Office, Shum-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 2.
Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1917

WONG PING WA, Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICES

TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
— THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY —
— OF HONGKONG LTD. —
AGENTS:
— TELEGRAPHIC AD. —
— TAIKOO DOCKYARD —
— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE —
— TELEPHONE NO. 412 —

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART,

MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
rooms, Roof Garden.
Terms:—From \$5 per day and up.

Telegraph add: "Peaceful,"
P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager.

TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings
by subscribing to

"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE
IT WHILE AWAY.

Price \$13 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG AND MESSINES SUCCESS.

ADDRESS TO THE SECOND ARMY.

A LONG STEP NEARER THE
FINAL VICTORIOUS END.

LONDON, June 12.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters states that Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has addressed the Second Army as follows:—

"The complete success of the attack of the Second Army, under General Sir Herbert Plumer, is an earnest of the eventual final victory of the Allied cause. The position assumed was one of very great natural strength, on the defences of which the enemy had laboured incessantly for nearly three years. Its possession, since it overlooks the whole of the Ypres salient, was of the greatest strategic value to the enemy. The excellent observation he had from this position added enormously to the difficulty of our preparations for attack and ensured him ample warning of our intention. He was, therefore, fully prepared for our assault, and brought reinforcements of men and guns to meet it. He had the further advantage of the experience gained from his many previous defeats in battles, such as the Battles of the Somme, the Arras, and Vimy Ridge. On the lessons to be drawn from these he had seemed carefully-thought-out instructions. Despite all these advantages, the enemy was completely defeated, and within the space of a few hours, all our objects were gained, with, undoubtedly, very severe loss to the Germans. Our casualties were, for a battle of such magnitude, most gratifyingly light. The full effect of this victory, cannot be estimated yet, but that it will be very great is certain.

Following upon the successes already gained, it affords final and conclusive proof that neither the strength of a position, nor the knowledge of, and timely preparation to meet an impending assault, can save the enemy from complete defeat, and, brave and tenacious as the Germans' troops are, it is only a question of how much longer they can endure the repetition of such blows. Our victory was due to the causes which always have given and always will give success, namely, the utmost skill, valour and determination in the execution of our attack, following upon the greatest forethought and thoroughness in preparation.

"I desire to place on record here my deep appreciation of the splendid work done above and below ground and also in the air, by all arms, services and departments, and by the commanders and staffs by whom, under General Plumer's orders, all the means at our disposal were combined, both in preparation and execution, with a skill, devotion and bravery beyond all praise. The great success gained has brought us a long step nearer to a final victorious end of the war, and the Empire will justly be proud of the troops who have added such fresh lustre to its arms."

THE BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, June 12.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
We successfully carried out raids last night to the north of Neuve Chapelle, repulsed raiders to the south of Neuve Chapelle, to the east of Arras and to the north of Ypres.

"EXTRAORDINARY ACTIVITY" ON THE WHOLE BATTLEFRONT.

LONDON, June 12.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters states that there has been intermittent shelling to the east and north-east of Ypres, but it does not appear to indicate anything definite; it rather suggests jumpiness.

INCIDENTS OF THE RECENT VICTORY.

LONDON, June 12.

Mr. Beach Thomas, the War Correspondent, in a message from Headquarters states:—"Most interesting of all that is left on the battlefield, are the old German observation posts, especially near Ypres, which dominate our old positions and which show how completely was our nakedness exposed to the enemy. How we have held Ypres all these years is a miracle. The battle provided a perfect example of team work, there being few single feats among the infantry, but there are some amazing reports of air fighting. A British airman found himself with a number of aircraft on both sides of him. He tried a spinning dive but fell 8,000 feet before he could straighten his machine. When 2,000 feet from the ground he saw two German planes in succession tumble past which had been shot down and, as he began to climb, a third Hun plane came hurtling down and almost fell on top of him."

BRITISH MAN POWER.

THE ADDITIONAL HALF
MILLION.

LONDON, June 12.

The Times understands that at the end of last week 15,000 railway men were released for military service. There has been some friction, but owing to the give-and-take spirit, there is no doubt that the full quota of railwaymen will be furnished towards the half-million fresh troops demanded by the end of July.

THE LATE MAJOR REDMOND.

LONDON, June 12.

The Queen had sent her condolences to Mrs. William Redmond. Sir Edward Carson has sent a message of condolence to Mr. John Redmond in which he says that though Major Redmond was one of his most active opponents, he respected and liked him.

It appears that Major Redmond was serving on the Staff, but prior to the battle of Messines, he urgently insisted upon going into action with his regiment. He was leading his men in an attack on Wytechaste Wood, when he was struck by a shell fragment and died without recovering consciousness. He was buried at a village behind the fighting line.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

LIBERALS OVERTHROWN BY
GERMAN INTRIGATION.

LONDON, June 12.

Owing to the rigid Spanish censorship, the Spanish situation is not clear. The substitution of Senor Dato's Ministry for the previous Ministry is not regarded as momentous, but it is significant that the overthrow of the Liberals was accomplished under military pressure and was instigated, according to several Spanish newspapers, by Germany. Senor Dato's programme comprises complete rearmament.

(Continued on Page 5.)

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER
EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM

NORTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE
VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$11.00 per Annum delivered in Hongkong
\$17.50 to all other Ports.

WILLIAMSON STREET, HONGKONG.

INTIMATIONS

DON'T LET SLIP SO GOOD AN OPPORTUNITY.

CLEARANCE SALE

From June 1st
For Two Weeks Only
GREAT DISCOUNTS

JAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS

H. MATSUNAGA,
11, Aquilar St.
Hongkong, May 31, 1917.

STOCK TAKING SALE

A golden opportunity for securing general bargains at enormous reduction in price.
D. CHELLARAM offers his entire stock in trade of oriental silks, crepes, taffetas, plain fancy Voiles and every variety of gold and silver jewelry at greatly reduced prices for 15 days only.
Indian Persian, Tibetan and Velvet Carpets reduced 50%. Received new consignment of silk stockings also.

D. CHELLARAM,
38-40 Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, June 1, 1917.

BROADWOOD
PIANOS

NEW MODELS
JUST RECEIVED
SPECIALLY
MADE

FOR THIS CLIMATE

SOLE AGENTS:
ANDERSON MUSIC
CO., LTD.

16, Des Voeux Road. Tel. 1322.

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK)
COAL

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPOPON COAL crumbed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPOPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuku Bay (Sebatik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE
EXPORTERS,
SILK MERCHANTS,
COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in
NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches in:
CANTON,
SHANGHAI,
YOKOHAMA,
BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: King's Buildings
HONGKONG

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHO ENJOY the benefits of the
executed at lowest cash prices
for all British and Continental goods
including:

Books and Stationery,
Books, shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Drugists' Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware,
Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories,
Draps, Millinery and Fancy Goods,
Fancy Goods and Perfumery,
Hardware, Machinery and Metals,
Jewellery, Plate and Watches,
Photography and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oils and Stores,
etc., etc.

Commission 2 1/2% to 6%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Orders from £10 upwards.
Orders of £100 and over on Account.
WILLIAM WILSON & SONS
Established 1874.
4, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4.
Main Office: ABERDEEN, LONDON.

INTIMATIONS

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY
LOAN 1917.

SUBSCRIPTION to the LIBERTY
LOAN is opened at THE RUSSO-
ASIATIC BANK Hongkong, from date
to 28th June, 1917.
The price of issue is 85%.

The loan is free of Income Tax and
other taxation.
The loan is issued for 35 years and
will be redeemable at par by yearly
drawings beginning in December, 1952.
The Loan may be reimbursed at par
after the 29th March, 1927.

Coupons are payable half yearly on
the 29th March and the 29th September.
Interest on the loan runs from the
29th March, 1917—interest from that
date to be added to the price of issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted
for Russian Exchange.
Applications will be wired to Petro-
grad free of telegraphic charges and
Bonds will be forwarded free of postal
expenses. The Bank is ready to give
every facility to subscribers in the shape
of advances against the Bonds.

G. TISDALL,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 3, 1917.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNER BEEF
AND
CORNER PORK.

PUT UP IN KANS AND BARRELS
FOR
EXPORT OR STEAMER USE.

68

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for all ailments of the
Digestive System. It is a powerful
stimulant and tonic, and is
especially adapted for the treatment
of indigestion, constipation, and
all other ailments of the
Digestive System. It is a
powerful stimulant and tonic,
and is especially adapted for
the treatment of indigestion,
constipation, and all other
ailments of the Digestive
System.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS

Central Location.
All Electric Light, Fans and Lighting
European, Bath and Sanitary Fixtures,
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373.
Telegraphic Address:
"VICTORIA" J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear
MADE
TO
ORDER

CHERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.
15, Morrison Hill Road.

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE
"CHINA MAIL".

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS
OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 cts. (cash) per Copy.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1

CURE FOR ALL THE DISEASES OF THE
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM. It is a powerful
stimulant and tonic, and is
especially adapted for the treatment
of indigestion, constipation, and
all other ailments of the
Digestive System. It is a
powerful stimulant and tonic,
and is especially adapted for
the treatment of indigestion,
constipation, and all other
ailments of the Digestive
System.

THERAPION No. 2

CURE FOR ALL THE DISEASES OF THE
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM. It is a powerful
stimulant and tonic, and is
especially adapted for the treatment
of indigestion, constipation, and
all other ailments of the
Digestive System. It is a
powerful stimulant and tonic,
and is especially adapted for
the treatment of indigestion,
constipation, and all other
ailments of the Digestive
System.

THERAPION No. 3

CURE FOR ALL THE DISEASES OF THE
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM. It is a powerful
stimulant and tonic, and is
especially adapted for the treatment
of indigestion, constipation, and
all other ailments of the
Digestive System. It is a
powerful stimulant and tonic,
and is especially adapted for
the treatment of indigestion,
constipation, and all other
ailments of the Digestive
System.

THERAPION

CURE FOR ALL THE DISEASES OF THE
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM. It is a powerful
stimulant and tonic, and is
especially adapted for the treatment
of indigestion, constipation, and
all other ailments of the
Digestive System. It is a
powerful stimulant and tonic,
and is especially adapted for
the treatment of indigestion,
constipation, and all other
ailments of the Digestive
System.

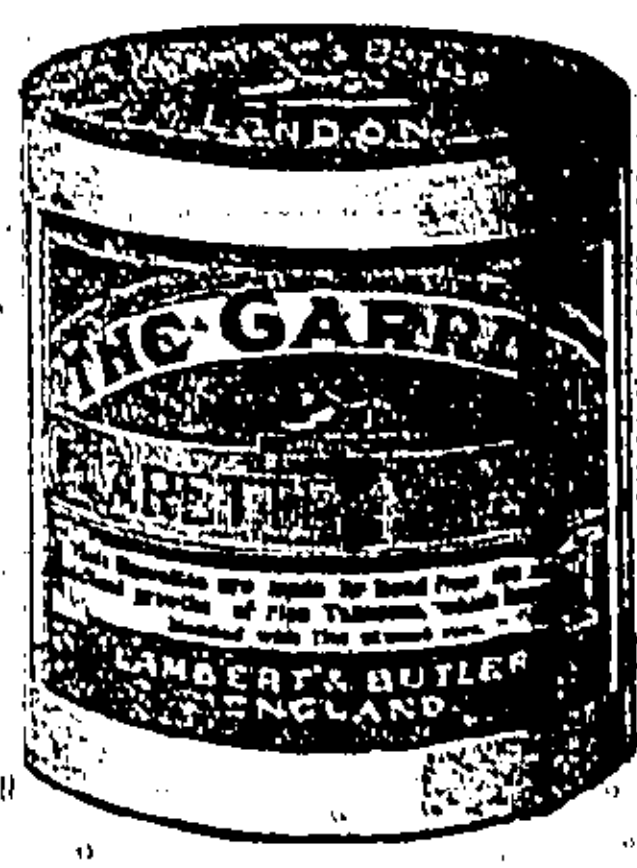
THERAPION

CURE FOR ALL THE DISEASES OF THE
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM. It is a powerful
stimulant and tonic, and is
especially adapted for the treatment
of indigestion, constipation, and
all other ailments of the
Digestive System. It is a
powerful stimulant and tonic,
and is especially adapted for
the treatment of indigestion,
constipation, and all other
ailments of the Digestive
System.

THERAPION

CURE FOR ALL THE DISEASES OF THE
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM. It is a powerful
stimulant and tonic, and is
especially adapted for the treatment
of indigestion, constipation, and
all other ailments of the
Digestive System. It is a
powerful stimulant and tonic,
and is especially adapted for
the treatment of indigestion,
constipation, and all other
ailments of the Digestive
System.

The perfect end
to a perfect day
—a perfect
"GARRICK."



This advertisement is issued by:
THE BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

DOOM OF AFTERNOON
TEA.DRASTIC RESTRICTIONS ON CAKES
AND PASTRIES.

The Food Controller has made an Order
dealing with the making of cakes and
pastries. The effect of the order, in the
first place, is to prohibit entirely the
making for sale of any light pastries, any
muffins, crumpets, tencakes, and other
light articles of food. In the second
place, cakes, buns, scones, and biscuits,
which alone are permitted, must conform
to certain requirements as to the amount
of sugar and of wheat flour which may
be used. The percentage of sugar allowed
is in the case of cakes and biscuits
15 per cent.; in the case of buns 10 per
cent.; in the case of scones no sugar may
be used. With respect to the wheat
flour not more than 90 per cent. is allowed
to be used in cakes and 50 per cent. in
buns and scones. The order precludes
any ornamented cake being made or the
addition of any substance to the cake in
baking or after it has been baked.

The order also restricts all tea-shops in
respect of breadstuffs and cakes. The
principle adopted is that where a public
eating place is excluded from the Public
Meals Order by reason of the fact that
it never charges more than 1s. 3d. for
any meal such public eating place shall
not serve any individual customer be-
tween the hours of 3 p.m. and 6 p.m.
with more than 2oz. in all of bread and
permitted cakes. This provision does not
apply to public eating places chargeable for
any meal not containing meat, fish, and
eggs served between the hours mentioned.
This provision came into force in the
middle of April.

Some of the details of the "Cake and
Pastry Order, 1917," are set forth below:
No person shall after April 21, 1917,
make or attempt to make for sale, or
after April 24, 1917, sell or offer to sell
or have in his possession for sale:

(a) Any crumpet, muffin, tencake, or
fancy bread, or any light or fancy pas-
tries, or any other like article.

(b) Any cake, bun, scone, or biscuit,
which does not conform to the require-
ments of the two following provisions of
this Order.

In the making of any cake, bun, scone,
or biscuit no edible substance shall be
added to the exterior of the cake mixture
or dough after it has been mixed, or to
the article during the process of or after
baking.

Cake.—No cake shall contain more
than 15 per cent. of sugar or more than
90 per cent. of wheat flour.

Bun.—No bun shall contain more than
10 per cent. of sugar or more than 50
per cent. of wheat flour.

Scone.—No scone shall contain any
sugar or more than 50 per cent. of
wheat flour.

Biscuit.—No biscuit shall contain more
than 15 per cent. of sugar.

Any person authorized by the Food
Controller and any Inspector of Weights
and Measures may enter upon any pre-
mises where he has reason to suspect any
article is being made or sold or exposed
for sale in contravention of this Order
and take samples thereof.

This Order shall apply to articles made
or supplied in clubs in the same way as
it applies to articles made or supplied
for sale.

(c) The following provision shall apply
to every public eating place (as defined
in the Public Meals Order, 1917), which is
excepted from that Order under Clause 7
(b) thereof:

No individual customer shall be served
at any meal whatever which begins
between the hours of 3 p.m. and 6 p.m.
with more than 2oz. in the whole of
bread, cake, bun, scone, and biscuit.

(d) This Order shall not apply to any
public eating place where (a) no more

than 15 p.m. is ever charged more than 6d. in
respect of a meal (including the charge
for beverage) begun between 3 p.m. and
6 p.m. which does not include meat, fish,
or eggs; and (2) there is exhibited on
every tariff-board and also in a conspicu-
ous position in every room where meals
are usually served a notice to the effect
that no customer will be so charged. (e)
This clause shall not come into force until
April 23, 1917.

GERMANY AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

Dr. Steindorff, the well-known
Egyptologist and Professor of Leipzig
University, discusses in the current
number of "Leitende für Politik" the
question "How shall we ensure the
freedom of the Suez Canal in the future?"

The German savant bases his argument
on the assumption that England is
"unfortunately" able to maintain her
present position in Egypt, and to exer-
cise all sovereign rights over the Nile
after the war. He is not, however, one
of the bold optimists who propose that
Germany should demand that part of
the French war indemnity shall be
paid in Suez Canal shares so that the
Empire could automatically acquire con-
siderable influence in the administration
of the canal. As a matter of fact, he
adds, it is not certain if the shares held
by France are in the possession of the
Government or are in private hands.

Dr. Steindorff suggests as a more practi-
cable measure that Germany and Austria-
Hungary should take over the claims
and rights of the German-Austrian com-
pany formed to build the canal, which,
it is alleged, was tricked by de Lesseps.
By insisting on the fulfilment of these
claims the Central Powers would restore
the international character to the canal.

Even this, however, does not satisfy the
Professor, for he fears that as long as
England holds sway in Egypt she will
not be deterred by international agree-
ments or by the fact that Germany has
an important share in the administra-
tion of the canal from adopting arbitrary
measures in time of war. The only
means that Dr. Steindorff can conceive
by which England could be restrained
from adopting such arbitrary measures
and the canal thus kept absolutely neu-
tral, is the alteration of the Eastern
frontier of Egypt. He contends that
every effort must be made, on the con-
clusion of peace, to ensure that one of the
frontiers of Egypt shall be due away
with and that the Suez Canal itself shall
in future separate Africa from Asia,
Egypt from Turkey. The Professor
points out that the Sinai Peninsula
would then no longer serve the purpose
of a rampart, to which it had been put
by England, the canal and its western
bank could be controlled from the
eastern bank, and every hostile
preparation, even in time of peace, could
be prevented. The article from which
these extracts are taken, a widely
quoted in the German newspapers,
doubtless in the hope that it will help
to keep up the spirits of the people.

The Man Who
Gets There

Is the man who has blood-
rich red blood and
plenty of it in his body.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND

Makes blood—lots of it—
giving, brain nourishing,
strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers.
High Class English Jewellery.

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL
INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES
FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE
FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S
BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILKTHE FOOD DRINK
FOR ALL AGES.

A refreshing and sustaining beverage
instantly ready by the addition of hot or
cold water only. No cooking. Nourishing
and convenient.

Of all Chemists and Stores.
In 3 Sizes, 1/6, 2/6, and 11/- (in England).

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENG.

PRINTING OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION

executed at the Offices of
THE "CHINA MAIL" LTD.,
5, Wyndham Street.

COMMERCIAL FORMS
ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMES
SHIPPING FORMS
WINE LISTS
CIRCULARS
MENUS
PAMPHLETS
INVITATION CARDS

BOOKBINDING.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG
Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.
Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

NAME OF DOCK OR SHIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	BREADTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	DEPTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	TYPE OF KEEL BLOCKS	TYPE OF KEEL BLOCKS
NO. 1 DOCK, KOWLOON	100	10	10	10	10
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10
No. 6 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10
No. 7 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10
No. 8 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10
No. 9 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10
No. 10 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON

INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.
At the first symptom
of eye strain you should
consult us. We test
eyes scientifically and fit
glasses to individual re-
quirements.



HONGKONG & MANILA

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
(Mitsubishi Co.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCHI MUTANE,
KISHIMOTO, YOSHINOZAKI,
HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SATO, KASADA,
SHINNEW, KAMITAMADA, HIRAI
& OTUBARI COALFIELDS.

AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL

Head Office:—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—
Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu, Wakamatsu,
Osaka, Kobe, Yokohama, Kure,
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya,
Tsuruga, Vladivostok,
Kankow, Peking, London,
New York, Shanghai,
Hongkong, Haiphong,
and Canton.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI"
Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed.,
Western Union, and Bentley's

AGENCIES:—
CHINKIANG: Messrs Gearing &
Co.

MANILA: Messrs Macdonald &
Co.

SINGAPORE: Messrs Burdett Co.
Ltd.

GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown,
McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to
K. KATO,
Manager,
No. 2, PRINCE STREET,
HONGKONG.

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL, and HARD
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale
and Retail Ironmongers, Tin, Iron and
Foundry Cokes Importers. General Store-
keepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 and
37, HING LOON STREET, (2nd Street, west
of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

Hongkong September 4, 1915.

STAINING BOOKS (for men) 30

PRICES: \$1.25 and \$2.25.

Most of the German prisoners seem to be terribly frightened, and among

got by and jumped fell between the ships. In the heavy sea, and with danger of the two ships grinding

COMMISSIONER OF THE

Medicine Co. 98 Szechuen Road
Shanghai

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS



WATSON'S
E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF
THE FAR EAST
FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT
QUALITY: NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE
ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE NO. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

TUESDAY,

the 19th June, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Lee Street.

VALUABLE TRAFFIC AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, etc., etc.

As follows:—
Unpolished Suites, Armchairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Bull-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sunlight Electro Plated Ware, etc.

2 Pianos in good condition, Electric Bedding Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Tennis Poles and Netting, Porcelain Cigar Cabinet, Enamelled Bath, Brass Finger Bowls, Carpets (New and second hand), Child's Cots, Perambulators, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

TERMS—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, June 13, 1917.

THE CALENDAR.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, June 15:—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, Blackwood Ware, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hughes.

SATURDAY, June 16:—

King of Sweden's Birthday (1809).

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Bath Gowns, Towels, Glass Cloth, Brass Ware, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hughes.

SUNDAY, June 17:—

Bunker Hill Day, U.S.A.

TUESDAY, June 19:—

9.02 p.m.—New Moon.

FRIDAY, June 22:—

Anniversary of the King's Coronation.

SATURDAY, June 23:—

Princes of Wales' Birthday (1894).

Dragon Boat Festival.

SUNDAY, June 24:—

Midsummer Day.

WEDNESDAY, June 27:—

Entries close for third Gymkhana.

THURSDAY, June 28:—

Settlement Day: Hongkong Stock Exchange.

MONDAY, July 1:—

Dominion Day, Canada.

SATURDAY, July 7:—

2.30 p.m.—Third Gymkhana Meeting.

CHINA MAIL

OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS-
PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED
IN HONGKONG AND CHINA
GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING
HOME, AND THEN KEEP IN
CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE
COLONY.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1917.

THE CRISIS IN PEKING.

It is difficult to get from the news which has been coming from Peking during the past week any intelligible idea of the situation which has developed in the North. Not only are the statements made by prominent figures in the picture often contradictory but their actions are also bewildering. What, for example, can be more amazing than the fact that the acknowledged leader of the revolt of the Tsuchans is allowed by the Government at Peking to send into the capital a large force—variously estimated at from 2,000 to 4,000—to quarter them in various parts of the city and to establish the headquarters of this force at the Temple of Heaven? It is true that the leader of the revolt, General CHANG HSUN, had been invited by the President to come up to the capital to discuss the situation, but CHANG HSUN, having planted his troops in Peking, prefers to stay in Tientsin whence he threatens the Government with we know not what if his demands are not conceded. In print, he demands the dissolution of Parliament and has issued an ultimatum with a time limit of 48 hours. That time limit has already been exceeded; but a Chinese ultimatum has usually elastic qualities. What would happen if the Peking Government totally ignored the demand we do not know. At first the President was reported to be strongly opposed to the dissolution on the ground that it would be "unconstitutional." But now apparently it has been discovered that it is possible for Parliament to be dissolved for reasons which fit into the Constitution. The sinister movement in the North appears to have frightened a large number of the members of Parliament out of the capital, so that it is impossible to get the necessary quorum for a sitting. Hence a valid reason exists for dissolution, "in accordance with the Constitution." The revolutionary Tsuchans are not greatly concerned about the constitutional principles involved in the dissolution; indeed, the cancellation of the draft constitution is, next to the dissolution of Parliament, the chief plank in their platform. There is no word breathed about an abolition of Parliament, yet, if there is to be a re-election of Parliament, there seems no justification for assuming that the new Parliament will be a very different body from the old, unless the men who comprise the opposition are regarded as so terrified by the recent developments that they will hide their diminished heads and refrain from seeking re-election. General NAI SHUN CHUNG, who may be described as the fighting General of the revolutionary Tsuchans, says if CHANG HSUN goes to Peking, he will not go to make peace, but will try to overthrow the President and restore the Manchus. General NAI is fully opposed to CHANG HSUN going to Peking for that reason, for

he disclaims any desire to see the Monarchy restored. According to him the whole trouble has arisen out of Parliament's refusal to declare war against Germany. Consequently the Tsuchans now insist on the dissolution of Parliament, and if the President will not do it the Tsuchans will, and they will then feel constrained to depose the President and find another. Then "after the new Parliament is elected war will be declared on Germany"—that is if they succeed in getting a new Parliament which is not constituted like the old. The only satisfactory feature of the situation is that it seems to be regarded as a certainty that there will be no fighting. According to General NAI, all the Peking troops are with the Tsuchans, even the President's bodyguard. The President is ready to issue a mandate dissolving Parliament, but the Acting Premier resolutely refuses to countersign it, and until a mandate is countersigned by the Premier it is not a valid document. The only way out of this dilemma is for the Tsuchans to induce Li Kiso Ht, whose selection as Premier has already been approved by Parliament, to assume office and countersign the mandate. The whole movement serves but to demonstrate to the world what a farce republican government in China really is and how impossible it will be to count upon stable government in China for many years yet to come.

(Since the above was written news has reached us that the mandate-dissolving Parliament has been issued to-day.)

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-morrow is observed by Americans as Flag Day to commemorate the fact that the present United States flag was decided upon on June 14th as the emblem of the young United States of America.

Our Dairen contemporary says:—
"It has been one of the established practices among the principal Japanese steamship companies to offer to shippers 5% freight rebates on outward goods from Japan to China ports. In view of bold famine resulting from the rush of cargoes, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has decided to discontinue this practice wholly for its North China (including Dairen, Seitou, and Vladivostok) regular lines, to be operative from July 1st next."

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

The death in action is also announced of Second-Lieut. T. Fletcher, formerly of the International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Shanghai.

Mr. H. G. Manwaring, of Evans, Pugh & Co., has left Hankow to join H.M. Forces. Mr. P. Bushby, who has been engaged erecting the Alfred Holt new premises on the Hankow Bund, has also left for similar service.

The following men have recently returned home from Japan to offer their services for the period of the war: Messrs H. H. Pells of Etajima, S. G. S. Brinkworth, Yokohama; G. B. Adams Dairen.

Second-Lieutenant John Wulstan Charles Bolland, Norfolk Regiment, was killed on April 9th, while leading his platoon in an attack. He was for five years previous to the war with Messrs. H. H. Pells of Etajima, S. G. S. Brinkworth, Yokohama; G. B. Adams Dairen.

News has reached Shanghai of the death of Lieut. Charles E. de Berigny of the Royal Flying Corps at the early age of 19 while on active service in France. Lieut. de Berigny was the only son of the late Mr. Th. de Berigny who was very well known in the East generally but more particularly in Japan where he spent the greater part of his life.

SAFE SURE ALWAYS CURES.

Do not suffer from cramp, colic or pain in the stomach when Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy goes to the right spot and gives immediate relief. You cannot afford to be without it if you are subject to attacks of this kind. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE PEKING CRISIS.

(With Tzu Yat Po's Service.)

SOUTH-WEST PROVINCES AND THE SITUATION.

SAIKHAN, June 12.
The Tsuchans of the south-western provinces have telegraphed to General Feng Kuo-chang, stating that they cannot possibly entertain the independent Tsuchans' demand for the pardoning of the monarchists. They are also opposed to the dissolution of Parliament.

THE PROTECTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

SHANGHAI, June 12.
Owing to the formation of an army in Chekiang for the protection of the Constitution, Yang Su-tak has telegraphed to General Feng Kuo-chang that he will cancel his declaration of independence.

THE PRESIDENT.

It is reported that the President has again expressed his desire to resign, in order not to be compelled to commit an unconstitutional act.

AN INVITATION TO TUAN KISU.

The President has again sent Hu Zow-hong to Tientsin, with an autograph letter inviting Tuan Kisu (lately dismissed from the Premiership) to direct the country's affairs. It is also reported that this coincides with the desire of the Tientsin Headquarters.

DR. WU TING FANG'S RESOLUTE ATTITUDE.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang was surrounded by Wong Sze-chan, Kong Chiu-chung and other military officials, at the Presidential Palace, who demanded that the acting Premier should countersign the mandate dissolving Parliament, so as to save the country, even at the sacrifice of his reputation.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang refused to comply, saying that he would give the matter due consideration at his house. He finally tendered his resignation yesterday afternoon.

THE PREMIERSHIP.

SHANGHAI, June 12.
Dr. Wu Ting-fang having resigned, the President sent Hu Zow-hong to Tientsin to attempt to persuade Li King-hi to assume the Premiership. The Communications clique and the Yankow party, strongly oppose Li King-hi being elected Premier.

The former favours Chu Sai-chong and the latter Tuan Kisu.

WU TING FANG'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

PEKING, June 13.
A mandate has been issued accepting Wu Ting-fang's resignation as acting Premier and appointing Kong Chiu Chung to act in his place.

PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED.

A mandate dissolving Parliament was issued this morning at 5 o'clock. It was countersigned by Kong Chiu Chung.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. F. P. Danenberg, a teacher of music formerly of Hongkong and latterly of Shanghai, died on the 5th inst. at the northern port from typhoid and heart disease.

Mr. Charles Emmet Yeater, of Missouri, a practising attorney at Sedalia, and formerly one of the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri, has been nominated by President Wilson as Vice-Governor and secretary of Public Instruction for the Philippine Islands.

SWIMMER KILLED BY A SHARK IN MANILA BAY.

A Manila contemporary reports:—
While swimming in Manila Bay near Cavite last Thursday afternoon, Oliver Ery, champion distance swimmer of the Asiatic Fleet and one of the most popular members of the torpedo boat destroyer Dales' crew, was attacked by a shark and killed instantly when the fierce sea animal literally tore him to pieces. Members of the crew of the Monterey happened to see the accident and recovered the body of the swimmer.

At five o'clock Thursday afternoon Ery, who was a strong swimmer, started from Cavite to swim to Manila. At about 6.15 a.m. the crew of the Monterey watched him in the water, they saw the rush of the water, and then the things of dead appear. A boat was lowered and rushed to the scene, but when Ery was taken aboard the ship he was dead.

THE MAGISTRACY.

A \$3,000 FINE.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning a Chinese passenger on the s.s. Kwong Sai was charged with the unlawful possession of 46 tael of prepared opium, other than Government opium.

It was alleged by an Indian watchman on the s.s. Kwong Sai that upon searching the defendant aboard the steamer he discovered the contraband (drug) tied around the latter's waist.

The defendant pleaded guilty and His Worship imposed a fine of \$3,000, with the alternative of nine months' hard labour.

A BANISHMENT RECORD.

A Chinese banishment, who in May 1913, was banished from Hongkong for a period of twenty years, was brought before Mr. J. K. Wood this morning on the charge of returning to the Colony before his term of banishment had expired.

The defendant's record, which commenced in 1901, was very bad. He had been convicted seven times for larceny, and banished from the Colony on seven previous occasions.

The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge and His Worship adjourned the case until to-morrow morning.

A VERY BAD CHARACTER.

Before Mr. A. Dyer Ball this morning, a Chinese coolie, employed by the Sanitary Board, was charged with attempting to steal a gold ring from a Chinese woman in Bonham Road.

The complainant deposed that at about 10 p.m. yesterday, she left her residence and started walking along Bonham Road, which was at that time practically deserted. She had gone but a short distance when she was approached by the defendant, who began to follow her. As she started to quicken her pace the defendant attacked her and attempted to pull a gold ring from her finger. When she screamed, however, the defendant became frightened and took to his heels. The complainant then rushed back to her residence and secured a police whistle, which she blew. It chanced that a member of Police Reserve (S.P.C. 597) saw the defendant running along Caine Road, and, hearing the alarm, chased and caught him. The defendant was subsequently identified by the complainant, and when she related her story, the prisoner was taken into police custody.

The defendant, who pleaded not guilty to the charge, then explained to the magistrate that whilst walking in Bonham Road he accidentally stepped on the complainant's foot. She immediately began to abuse him and throw stones at him and when he in turn began to throw stones at her, she ran into her house, and securing a police whistle, informed him that she intended to summon a police constable and have him arrested. Becoming alarmed by her statement, he ran away, but was subsequently arrested.

After further evidence was heard, however, His Worship remarked that a man who would attack a defenceless woman in a deserted street, with the idea of frightening her into surrendering her ring, was indeed a very bad character, and he sentenced the defendant to four months' hard labour.

IMPORTATION OF BRASS CASH.

A Chinese cook on the s.s. Kwong Tung, brought before Mr. A. Dyer Ball this morning, pleaded not guilty to the charge of attempting to import 12,000 brass cash into the Colony without an import permit from the Superintendent of Imports and Exports.

Detective Sergeant Fallon who arrested the defendant whilst the latter was leaving the Hoi On Wharf with the brass cash in his possession, said the coins were concealed in a basket, which the defendant carried on his shoulder. Upon being apprehended the defendant said a man had asked him to "carry the basket ashore and he was unaware that the basket contained brass cash."

Sergeant Fallon informed the magistrate that tons of unmanufactured brass cash, packed in hundred-weight sacks, were being brought down from the West River for the purpose of being smuggled into the Colony, and melted down.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$25, and ordered that the brass cash be confiscated.

(We understand that a thousand brass cash, which weigh about six ounces, is the current exchange for about one dollar local currency. When a thousand brass cash are melted down and sold as brass its value increases to about three dollars. Therefore, subverting about fifty cents for the operation of transmuting the coins to solid brass, a profit of 250% is made on an investment of this nature.)

SURVIVED SIX DISASTERS.

SAILOR WHO ESCAPED FROM THE TITANIC AND OTHER WRECKS.

The hospital ship *Donaugel* was torpedoed on the same date as the *Lusitania* almost within sight of the English coast. The missile struck the stern, which, to use the phrase of one of the survivors, was "blow to blazes."

The greatest calamity was shown by the officer and crew in caring for the soldiers, all of whom were quickly rescued to the other vessels which came to the rescue.

There was no panic at all. One of the crew told a newspaper reporter: "Every one worked quickly to get the wounded off, and we had all got clear when the vessel sank, at three quarters of an hour afterwards. She went down stern first."

This man had a wonderful escape from death. "I was off duty, and was sleeping up in my brother's bunk when the explosion came," he said. "It was a good thing for me that I was not in my own bunk. That had been given up to a wounded soldier while I was on duty, and my brother told me not to disturb him but to take his bunk. When the explosion occurred it blew to pieces that part of the ship where my own bunk was."

As it was I was injured. After the crash part of the deck above my head fell in and gashed my forehead rather badly."

ON TITANIC AND BRITANNIC.

Later, says the correspondent, I learned from other details, which the man himself confirmed, of the amazing series of escapes he has had from vessels lost or injured in collision or warfare. The record is as follows:—

Nine or ten years ago he was on the *Asturias*, the hospital ship recently sunk, when she was in collision on her maiden voyage.

In 1911 he was on the liner *Olympic* when she was in collision with H.M.S. *Hawke*.

In 1912 he was on the *Titanic* when she sank after collision with an iceberg. Four toes frost-bitten and injury to leg.

In February 1916, he was on H. M. auxiliary ship *Albatross* when she was sunk by the German raider *Greif* in the North Sea. Strapped wound in leg and burns.

In November last he was on the *Britannic*, the hospital ship, when she was torpedoed in the Atlantic.

This month he has again lost his ship through being torpedoed. When I saw him his head was swathed in bandages. One eye, in his own expressive phrase, was "bunged up," and his head and neck were the only parts of all his person. One hand was also wrapped in bandages. Yet he still smiled cheerfully, if painfully, as he talked—and the last thing he told me was he had already fixed up for another boat if he was well enough to go when she sailed!

COMING CHANNEL TUNNEL.

CHARING CROSS TO CAPE TOWN BY RAILWAY.

Mother Nature has, according to Sir Francis Fox, at the Royal Geographical Society recently, made every provision for the construction of the Channel Tunnel. She has left a bed of grey chalk between England and France, which is the most suitable material of all through which to bore a tunnel.

After describing the way in which it would be constructed, Sir Francis went on to consult the Continental Bradshaw of the future. The Orient Express will start from Charing Cross and run through to Constantinople. Here, a train-ferry would take one portion across the Bosphorus, whence it might traverse Asia Minor, Palestine, join on to the Egyptian railways, and thus find its way south by the Cape-to-Cairo route. Another portion would go through Baghdad to Karachi and India. "Take your seats, please, for Constantinople and Calcutta; change at Scutari, Khartoum, Bulawayo, Johannesburg and Cape Town."

The Nori Express for Petrograd would connect with the Trans-Siberian line and China. "It may seem to us," observed Sir Francis, "a very remarkable prospect, but it is by no means impossible of realisation, that within a comparatively few years travellers from London will be able to reach such distant places as India and China and the Malay States without leaving the railway systems of the world, through the medium of the Channel Tunnel."

REPRISALS INEVITABLE.

MR. BONAR LAW'S DEFENCE OF THE FREIBURG AIR ATTACK.

Certain members of the House of Commons recently raised the question of the wisdom and utility of the bombardment of Freiburg.

Mr. Molteno: Is the bombing of Freiburg as a reprisal for the sinking of British hospital ships in accord with assurances given in a competition with the enemy by way of reprisals?

Mr. Bonar Law: I cannot add to the reply given last Thursday.

Mr. Molteno: Twenty-six women and children are reported to have been killed and injured. Does the War Cabinet think it to be in accord with the high principles of humanity for which we are fighting that our airmen should be withdrawn from fighting the armed forces of the enemy to attack civilian populations?

Mr. Bonar Law: These considerations were fully weighed by the Government before taking action.

Mr. Pringle: Has the Government made up its mind what it will consider a test of the success of this policy of reprisals?

Mr. France: Is not the best reprisal to fight and beat the Germans in second prize of humanity for which we are fighting?

THE RESERVE DUGOUTS.

It came without the slightest warning. One moment all was peaceful, and the only sound which disturbed the stillness of the lovely autumn day was the noise of spades, testing sandstons into shape, from the working party building up the support parapets two hundred yards away. Then a momentary waiting note, a shock, a loud explosion, and a big German shell burst among the cluster of dugouts.

The trench near the margin, but best thing, need not by passing German shells, but where the dugouts were built, the wood still grew thickly and wholly screened the position from hostile air. The four months' rest even a stray shell had fallen near, even when the rest of the wood was being shattered by a previous heavy bombardment; the dugouts were left untouched; but to-day their time has come for the Germans do not waste heavy shell in aimless firing.

An officer emerges from one of the dugouts. His platoon is in occupation here, and he quickly rushes out and leads them to the shelter trench a few yards away. The men are hardly settled down when the second shell bursts. Splinters hit the low parapet just above the officer and fall on the darkness in front of his head. He reaches out his hand mechanically and picks one up, but drops it hurriedly. It is nearly red hot and his fingers smart with the burn. A third shell crashes through the treetops, dropping off a large branch and the explosion blows in the dugout which the officer has just left; and thereafter the shells come as well defined intervals.

A man comes stumbling into the shelter trench. He is a signaller. A dugout has been blown in and the signaller is buried beneath the debris. The officer immediately rises and without an order the men near follow and together they sprint across the open to the scene of the disaster. The signaller dugout is a mass of dislodged sandbags from which beams and bits of corrugated iron roofing protrude, and the men immediately start pulling the sandbags aside and levering up the timbers.

The warning note of another shell is heard and they flee to the ground. A dugout is struck a few yards away, but the shell does not explode. A man rushes out of the doorway. He is the old "sanitary man" of the company, he has evidently preferred the shelter of the dugout to the perils of the open. Another shell in coming has killed him, dodging to one side then to another, not knowing where to turn, and finally he rushes right into the shell-burst. The explosion hurk him into the air against the top of a dugout, and then he crashes to the ground. No man could have survived such a happening so no one goes to his assistance.

Working feverishly between the shell bursts the party at length manage to dislodge the signaller, and they are quietly carried away to the dressing station. One man has escaped without injury but the other has been suffocated. He was black in the face when the rescuers reached him and though the doctor worked for an hour he could not revive him.

Several men working in the support trenches have been hit by the flying splinters, and they begin to arrive at the dressing station. Among them is one man who left the shelter trench where the rest of his platoon were lying to seek what he considered greater safety in the supports. To the surprise of all the old sanitary man is led in. His sole injury is a broken arm. Though dazed by the shock he smiles contentedly. All the other wounded are no less cheerful and a man suffering the agonies of a wound being probed, shows no signs of being impatient or complaining. He is a careful sergeant descends on them and sets them to bury it and fence off the spot with barbed wire. To-morrow the locality will look much as it did before the shelling, and the men will also have forgotten that their peace has been disturbed.

STATE AND WAR DAMAGE.

Over 700 municipal authorities were represented at a conference at the Mansion House, London, recently, to urge that the burden of damages inflicted by enemy aircraft and bombardment shall be made a charge on national funds. A resolution to this effect was carried, and it was decided to ask the Premier to receive a deputation.

The Mayor of Margate hoped that the new Government would adopt new methods and accept responsibility for war damage. He remarked humorously that Germans, tired of the putrid atmosphere of Germany, liked to pay periodical visits to Margate, where the air was so pure and bracing. (Laughter.)

NO MORE GINGER.

Mr. Outhwaite asked in the House of Commons recently how much ginger had been imported into the country in the twelve months ending December last, and whether there had been any restriction on its import since. (Laughter.)

Mr. G. H. Roberts and the quantity was 1,408 tons. The importation had since been prohibited. (Cries of "Oh, oh!")

Mr. McVagh: Can the hon. member say how it is that the Government has got none of it? (Laughter.)

Three actors in a revue who had taken the place of Englishmen called upon were charged with Halliday falling to report for military service, but claimed to be Irishmen and the case was dismissed.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

CONSCRIPTION IN CANADA.

INTERESTING POLITICAL SITUATION.

OTTAWA, June 12. The Canadian political situation is most interesting in view of Quebec's opposition to Conscription and the resignation of Mr. Pateau, Secretary of State. The latter announcement caused a sensation. Hence the galleries were crowded to hear Sir Robert Borden, the Prime Minister, explain his Conscription Bill.

FEATURES OF THE BILL.

The Bill provides for re-enforcements not exceeding 100,000 by the selective system. Three tribunals will make the selection. The first will be composed of two persons of each locality, one chosen by the County Judge, the other by a Board of Selections appointed by Parliament. This tribunal will decide exemptions. The second tribunal is an appeal body designated by the Chief Justice of each province. The third tribunal will also be an appeal body consisting of a Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada who will also determine the conditions of appeal. These exemptions will be practically in the same position as exempted persons in Great Britain. The re-enforcements will be called to the colours in ten classes according to age, beginning at 20 and ending at 45.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

Sir Robert Borden, in introducing the Conscription Service Bill, laid stress on the obligation to reinforce the gallant troops in the field. "If we do not provide them with these reinforcements with what counterbalance, he asked, shall we meet them on their return? He was not so much concerned for the day the Bill becomes law as for when these men return if the Bill is denied. He concluded by saying: "This afternoon the Canadians are pressing back the invaders from France and Belgium. Let us prove ourselves worthy to call them comrades. Some may have made the supreme sacrifice for Canada even as we speak. Let us summon in thought these brave comrades, firm of heart, strong of purpose, those who have fought—yes and those who shall fight no more—let us summon them in spirit to our determination. Let us speak and determine as if they were in our midst—(Cheers).

Sir William Laurier assured the Premier that the debate would be conducted with frankness and moderation on the Opposition side as befitting free British citizens. He appreciated that the duties devolving upon Sir Robert Borden were great in magnitude, but his own were scarcely less important.

THE AUSTRIAN PEACE DELEGATES PRISONERS.

LONDON, June 12. Regarding the supposed Austrian peace delegates, stated to have gone to Russia, it is now clear that they were taken prisoners and never reached Petrograd. The mission is not regarded seriously.

PASSPORTS FOR PACIFISTS.

LONDON, June 13. The predicament in connection with the question of passports for Messrs. Ramsay MacDonald and Jowett continues to arouse great interest. Captain Tupper, of the Sailors' Union, states that he has warned the Premier that if a naval crew is put aboard the ship on which the delegates wish to sail, or if a destroyer is used to convey the delegates, there would be a national strike of seamen to-morrow. Mr. Havelock Wilson, the President of the Sailors' Union, states that the delegates were trying to leave from another port which was warned by telegram and pickets were posted. It transpires that when the ship on which the delegates meant to sail left, Mr. Roberts, a Labourite M. P., remained behind also, although he was not boycotted.

THE NEW NATIONAL COMMITTEE IN JAPAN.

Tokyo, June 13. Business men heartily support the New National Committee, believing it to mean that there will be no interference with the internal affairs of China, the most loyal support of the British Alliance and the cultivation of confidence and friendship abroad. The best informed people state that the Committee undoubtedly strengthens the country's position.

ACTIVITY ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

LONDON, June 12. Attention is drawn to the Austrian communications reporting lively skirmishes in the wooded Carpathians and in east Galicia, and the general activity of the Russians.

THE GREEK SITUATION.

STRONG MEASURES EXPECTED.

LONDON, June 12. A telegram from Athens states that radical resolutions appear to be in preparation for a settlement of the Greek question. The French ex-Foreign Minister M. Jouhaux, who has been appointed the Allies' High Commissioner in Greece, has arrived at Salonika and has proceeded to Salonika to consult General Sir Bull and M. Venizelos.

Telegrams from Athens are greatly delayed, but it is understood that M. Jouhaux's mission betokens strong measures for the purpose of ending the machinations against the Entente.

DRIFTER'S FIGHT WITH SEAPLANES.

LIEUT. H. BELL-IRVING COMMANDED THE DRIFTER.

LONDON, June 12. It is officially notified that it was Lieut. H. Bell-Irving of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, who commanded the "drifter," which tackled five enemy seaplanes and brought down two.

It is noteworthy that this is the first time during the war that it has been officially recorded that a fishing vessel successfully attacked seaplanes.

It is unofficially reported that the five seaplanes were would-be raiders, who were thus intercepted and scattered. It is another example of the unceasing vigilance and daring which inspires all branches of the service.

THE COST OF THE WAR.

BRITISH EXPENDITURE OF FOUR THOUSAND MILLIONS STERLING.

LONDON, June 12. The Government will ask for credits of £394,853,200 for the third quarter of 1917, making a total, since the war began, of £4,000,000,000, including advances to the Allies.

THE AMERICAN LIBERTY LOAN.

GREATLY UNDER-SUBSCRIBED.

WASHINGTON, June 12. The Treasury admits that the Liberty Loan is greatly under-subscribed, and it is feared it will fall short by £100,000,000. The lists close on June 15.

AMERICAN FLAG DAY.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT EXPECTED.

WASHINGTON, June 12. President Wilson is planning an important speech for the Flag Day celebrations on June 14. He will make a comprehensive statement of the aims, and the position of the United States in the war.

FRENCH COMMENT ON BRITISH VICTORY.

PARIS, June 12. A semi-official statement says the British victory at Messines is now complete.

The British dominate the valley of the Iys which is most essential to the German communications to the north of Lille.

BRITISH SUFFRAGETTES GO TO PETROGRAD.

LONDON, June 12. Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Annie Kenney have sailed for Petrograd.

REVAL FOLLOWS KRONSTADT.

PETROGRAD, June 12. Reval has followed the example of Kronstadt, having ejected the Government Commissioner. The Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates have taken over the administration.

DAMAGED GERMAN SUBMARINE IN A SPANISH PORT.

CADIZ, June 12. A Spanish torpedo boat has towed in a German submarine which has its engines damaged.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 11. Silver is quoted at 89½d. There is a scarcity of offering but the market is firm.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH PROGRESS CONTINUES AT MESSINES.

LONDON, June 12. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "We continue to make progress to the south-east of Messines."

We have captured the enemy's trench system in the neighbourhood of La Potterie Farm on a front of about a mile.

During the day we gained further ground in this area.

We captured seven field guns and some prisoners.

THE WAR AIMS.

LONDON, June 11. The British Government's reply to the Russian note continues:—

Another object had now been added, the liberation of the populations oppressed by an allied tyranny. The Government heartily rejoices at free Russia's intention of liberating Poland, not only the Poland which the old Russian autocracy ruled, but equally that within the dominion of the German Empire. British democracy with Russia goes to the heart of the matter. Beyond everything that most seeks a settlement which will secure the happiness and contentment of the peoples and take away all the legitimate causes for a future war. The British Government heartily endorses the Russian acceptance and approval of the principles laid down in President Wilson's historic message to Congress. These are the aims for which the British peoples are fighting. They are the principles by which their war policy is and will be guided. The British Government believe, broadly speaking, in agreements between the Allies conformable to these standards, but if the Russian Government desire it, they with their allies are quite ready to examine, and, if necessary, revise these agreements.

THE PASSPORTS TO PETROGRAD.

LONDON, June 12. In the House of Commons, replying to a motion in favour of the cancellation of their passports, Mr. Bonar Law pointed out the unwisdom of such a step.

Mr. H. T. Toller, K.C. (Unionist), moved the adjournment, and pressed the Government to cancel Messrs. Ramsay MacDonald and Jowett's passports, as they did not represent any substantial body of English opinion.

Mr. G. J. Wainwright (Lab.), on behalf of the Labourites, pointed out that they were not going as representing British Labour. They could not injure Great Britain; they might help her. He refused to believe they would advise a separate peace.

Mr. Bonar Law, in replying, said it was necessary that the House should throw itself into the atmosphere of Petrograd. He believed that the final issue of the war depended upon Russia's attitude. If the Delegates were not allowed to proceed, the Russians would say that Russia had been asked to continue the war for England's sake, and that the English were afraid to allow a small minority to express their view.

Mr. Bonar Law believed that the Russian Government intended to use Russia in the fight on behalf of our cause, for which we were all fighting. Therefore, we should try to make their path easier and meet their request that representatives of all classes of Labourites should proceed to Petrograd. Sir George Buchanan and Mr. Arthur Henderson, as men on the spot, had impressed upon the Government the strong inadvisability of refusing to issue the passports. The British Government had weighed all considerations. Concluding, Mr. Bonar Law said that in the interests of the prosecution of the war it would not be wise to refuse their Russian ally's request.

LAW AND THE WIDOW.

Messrs. Ramsay MacDonald and Jowett have returned to London.

JUDGE WHO SEES NO HURRY IN BREACH OF PROMISE CASES.

Mr. Justice Darling, on being asked to postpone the hearing of a breach of promise action, the defendant of which is a lieutenant at the front, inquired how long the parties had been engaged.

Countess for plaintiff (a widow) said only a month or two.

The Judge: More people die in bed than in the trenches. He may come back a captain, or even a field-marshal. Think what damages she could then claim.

(Laughter.) I don't think there is any hurry. This is not the sort of action that is favoured by the law. Lord Herschell, who was a very wise man, brought in a Bill to abolish breach of promise cases, and a great many people agreed with him.

His lordship postponed the case indefinitely.

AEROPLANES AS U-BOAT HUNTERS.

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, at Brooklands recently emphasized the gravity of the submarine menace, and said he had always been of opinion that more use should be made of our aeroplanes, which could completely control the trade and commercial routes.

ECONOMY IN THE END.

It costs but a small amount to keep Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy always in your medicine chest, and it is economy in the end. It always cures and cures quickly. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

AN AMERICAN WRITER'S APPRECIATION.

Sir Douglas Haig is the subject of an interesting article in "Collier's Weekly," by Mr. Frederick Palmer, the well-known American war correspondent. "It begins Mr. Palmer," the British Army should break the line this summer, the greatest figure in all British military history will be Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the group of British armies in France. With his talent and his legions rests the final decision. He is the "silent man in the background," and his principal task so far has been to create an army out of the raw material sent him by Lord Kitchener, whose "in domestic life had been an exceptionally hard during the darkest hours. The prestige of Kitchener's name had brought to the colours hordes of volunteers who submitted to rigid discipline and ruthless drilling cheerfully in response to his word."

To him succeeded two "men who will win victories." Sir Douglas Haig and Sir William Robertson.

I met a man who recalled a quiet, studious young British officer by the name of Haig, who spent a long time in Germany, studying the German army. He was a diffident, attractive, fine-looking fellow, not easily drawn out, but talking very sensibly when he did talk—always working in this systematic fashion in India or wherever he was, his great personal charm making him friends everywhere.

The army knew of Haig, but the public knew nothing of him. He was a soldier's soldier. To no leader is publicity so irksome as to him.

INFLUENCE OF THE NEW.

Sir Douglas Haig became Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Force by the silent vote of the Army, which at once felt the tightening in the fluence of a new hand. With inexhaustible patience he converted recent peaceful civilians into "an army which broke through frontal positions, established a mastery not only in aviation, but also in machine gun, over 40,000 prisoners, and when the summer's work was over, though it had been on the offensive, felt confident that it had inflicted losses on the enemy as heavy as, if not heavier, than it had suffered itself."

It took a man with the character of Sir Douglas Haig to accomplish this marvel: "man of his patience, his routine, his iron resolution and his vision. One phrase he was always using: 'The spirit that quickeneth.' If the Army and its officers had that there was no obstacle which they could not overcome. He himself had it, and sent its thrill down through all ranks to the waves of men who charged under protecting curtains of fire and the individual who took his life in his hands and crept up across shell craters to bomb machine-gunners to death in order that the infantry might advance."

Routine and punctuality are "a part of the furniture" of the house in France in which the Commander-in-Chief lives, as they are principles in his administration of the Army. But "there is no stiffness in this routine, no clicking together of heels, there are no shouted orders, no rigid salutes. The Army is run as if it were a quiet family affair, with the atmosphere very simple, and also Scotch and very strict."

Sir Douglas is "in the pink of physical condition," and an engaging picture is given of him at his daily horse exercise:—

Sir Douglas became the cavalryman as he mounted his horse and rode away along unfrequented roads with an escort of light horse from his own regiment. This was the only feature of his systematised life which had any of the historic display associated with the authority of the command of twenty times as many men as Wellington ever had on the Continent. His play and fun were horseback, and the sturdy figure of the commander as he rode at the head of the escort with their lances gleaming in the sun made a picture which had some suggestion of war before the days of the machine-gun and the automobile.

REAPING THE FIRST REWARDS.

His infinite patience and labours had an instalment of their reward in the British offensive of the summer and autumn of 1916.

More than 30 villages and 40,000 prisoners were taken before autumn mists prevented artillery observation; all the while the unrelenting determination of the commander had kept the offensive going. Never so much as a thousand yards of trench had been lost to any of the German counter-attacks.

Pleased as he was with the rapid professional improvement of the new army, so evident to any observer, the thing of which Sir Douglas spoke most feelingly during the days of the battle was the spirit that his troops had shown. They had shown that though they were of an unarmy nation, though it was their first offensive, they could drive back the Germans, who had been bred as warriors and who were veterans of two years of fighting.

These new army men had given the Great German army the worst shock it had ever received in the most tremendous and successful operation of the Western Front since the trench line was formed.

COUNTY CRICKET LAWSUIT.

It seemed like going back to old history to talk about cricket in these days, said counsel in opening a King's Bench action by Mr. E. H. D. Sewell, the well-known cricketer.

Mr. Sewell claimed £750 from Mr. W. F. Lowndes, vice-president of the Buckinghamshire County Cricket Club, who, he said, induced him to give up his post as secretary of the Bucks County Cricket Club and join the defendant's club, and personally guaranteed him £250 a year.

Mr. Lowndes now suggested that as the war had stopped cricket the money was not payable.

Mr. Justice Lawrence gave evidence for the plaintiff, and the jury found in favour of Mr. Sewell, with £275 damages.

SOMETHING DEPENDABLE.

DIARRHOEA is always more or less prevalent during this weather. It is prepared for the Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy, which is prompt and effective. It can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

STORIES FROM THE HOME MILITARY TRIBUNALS.

NO SENTIMENT IN WAR TIME.

Two remarkable records were disclosed at tribunals in London recently. It was stated at Shoreditch, when an appeal was made by a firm of upholsterers on behalf of an apprentice named Wyatt, aged 18, that he was one of ten brothers, six were now in the Army, one in the Navy, one in a munition factory, and one had been killed.

Wyatt had been taken by the military authorities and sent to Portsmouth, but was got back as he was an apprentice. Wyatt said he did not want to join the Army as he was the only one at home with his aged parents. He had no sisters.

The tribunal gave Wyatt six months' exemption, whereupon Captain Fisher said that Wyatt was an A-man, and he would appeal.

A member said they had granted the exemption in view of the splendid service of the family, and suggested there should be no appeal.

FIGHTING FATHER AND SON.

Among the applicants at West Midland Tribunal was a man who fought in South Africa. He was in the retreat from Mons, and at the battles of the Marne, Aisne, Loos and other engagements.

A brother was wounded at the Dardanelles and killed in Mesopotamia, while the father enlisted at the age of 64. Exemption until September.

FORTUNE IN SACK COLLECTING.

Three months' exemption was granted by South-west Tribunal to a sack collector who said that each week he collected 20,000 sacks, which were sent back to the millers. He estimated his profits at £1,000 a year.

A "PROUD" ARTIST AND THE "CHURCH" ASIDE RUSTLE.

Strong remarks on the action of the military authorities were made by the Mayor of Shoreditch when an appeal was made on behalf of a foreman silk dresser classed C.1.

It was said that the man dressed the silk "which caused the rustle in church aisles and the front row."

Mr. Porter said that the business was the only one of its kind in London, and had been established for 120 years.

The tribunal decided to grant four months' exemption, whereupon Captain Fisher said he would appeal.

The Mayor, speaking very heatedly, said that if that sort of thing was going to happen, he would most emphatically speak his mind. The members of the tribunal, who understood the district and the businesses, decided it was best not to crush out such an old-established concern, and yet the decision was to be at once appealed against.

Captain Fisher claimed that "was a luxury business."

BRITISH PRISONERS SHOT IN COLD BLOOD.

GERMAN DESERTER'S TALE OF DARK DEEDS.

"The Daily Chronicle" Special Correspondent at Amsterdam, M. George Renwick, writes:—

A story by a German deserter lifts a corner of the veil which hides happenings behind that front against which the French and British soldiers are hammering away.

I can vouch for it by reason of a strange coincidence. The deserter, a man of high intelligence and education, was before the war a Berlin journalist, and in pre-war days I knew his brother, also a journalist in the German capital. The story was told to a Dutch friend of mine with whom the deserter is well acquainted, and to whom he would naturally open his mind more freely and readily than he would to a stranger.

The man, typical of the German in build, was with the forces which von Falkenhayn hurled in vain against the thin, desperately held line of the Yser in October 1914. He was in the fighting in the Grodno region, came unscathed through the nightmare of Verdun, and knew all the horrors of the fighting on our "Somme" front, living in the very trenches which the Allied artillery has mangled and British soldiers have won.

It is a curious thing that out of all the sustained horror and excitement of more than two and a half years of warfare, the story he has been in the struggle since the very beginning—one thing appears to stand out above all others.

"REBELS' MURDER ORDER." In June 1915, when with the 76th Infantry Regiment he saw ten British soldiers taken prisoner. In the rear of the front German lines a heavy British barrage fire was falling, and a German sergeant-major of cavalry Niemetz was detailed to take the prisoners away.

The group of captives and captured had only gone a short distance when Niemetz shouted angrily "I don't want to be bothered with these fellows. Shoot them!" They were then placed in a line and shot there and then.

"Was the shooting of the prisoners ordered by headquarters or by responsible officers?"

"No," was the German's reply, "as a matter of fact it was forbidden, and I saw a case in which a lieutenant was sent to prison for five days, mind you—for giving the order, but still the shooting of prisoners was often ordered by sergeants commanding prison guards."

On another occasion within my knowledge 300 English prisoners taken in the Loos fighting were sent under escort to Frankfurt. Only 90 arrived, the others having been shot en route. I heard of many more cases but only mention those within my own direct knowledge.

An American navy fighting on the side of Germany against Austria, changed, as it may seem, once occurred to Bismarck as a tempting possibility. It was in 1860 that he disclosed the scheme to an American journalist. "At the outset of our own late war," said the Chancellor, "Austria was superior to us by sea, and we were not quite sure of Italy; so it was proposed that I should accept the services of some of your most distinguished naval officers in the South, with five thousand men and the requisite vessels." It was planned that the men were to come as the "Confederate Fleet," but as private individuals. Bismarck went to the length of sounding the American Minister in Berlin on the subject, and the Minister wrote to Washington, which accepted the suggestion, and so this truly German idea came to nothing. "Daily Chronicle."

CALLICURA.

THE NEW AND CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS.

WITHOUT PAIN OR INCONVENIENCE.

DIRECTIONS.

Apply over the Corn until a thick pellicle or skin formed; and repeat the operation each morning after the bath. It is advisable before the first application, that the Corn be pared; or the foot bathed with soda and water.

Price 60 cents per bottle.

Queens Dispensary
(HARPER & CO.)

TEL. 492. 31, Queen's Road Central.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE
ENGLISH FALLOWS
IN THE COLONY.

Diss Bros.

NO. 1 WYNHAM ST.
(Flower Street)
ESTABLISHED 1850

OTHERS LOOK THE SAME

"MALTHOID"

IS THE SAME

EVERYDAY! EVERYWHERE!

A Mineral Roofing! Laid by our experts!
Guaranteed right!

Free particulars from
Agents, **BRADLEY & Co. Ltd.**
HONGKONG.

CENTRAL EUROPE AND LEAGUE OF PEACE.

Herr Zimmermann says it is quite possible that a new system may arise, and that "after this war it will not be so easy to stage a new war." He proceeds:—

In that case we must take all the greater care to secure as far as our ability and power go, the future of the Central Powers for a long time to come. In subsequent attempts to turn the peace theory as far as possible into practice, what will matter will be the form of the political re-shaping and the actual end of the war, rather than the recovery by each one of the belligerent States of its old frontiers and its former "budget."

The more plainly it has been seen that England, America and Japan, the three great Empires that are opposed to us, are striving to compose the world-conflagration—striving already to work in the sense of a general negotiation policy for the future—the more vigorously must the Central Powers strive for a conclusion of the war which will centre to them also a place in the fruitifying sun of the new age. But even if all the plans to which we have referred should not be realized, or should be only realized in part, one will be better equipped also for any other development of world-life if one brings home as a result of this war a strong basis.

In fact, the German Foreign Office is now putting forward the idea that, Germany, having failed to win the war, has no alternative but to cling to her, it only in order that "Central Europe" may pose as a willing and united member of a new League of Peace. The "Lokal-Anzeiger" was apparently writing before it had been decided that "Austria-Hungary" should make direct proposals to Russia, but the article ends with the suggestion that, as Hindenburg is the real author of the Russian Revolution, "the new men in Russia should consider whether it would not be practical to get in touch with him, and he would then perhaps tell them that they should simply how they can remain in power—the power which he created for them."

The governing body is to be the Federal Council, consisting of representatives elected annually by the supreme authorities of the federating churches, with a minimum representation of three for each denomination. As a general principle there shall be an equal number of ministers and lay representatives.

These reports were adopted by a later conference at Cambridge, but in so far as they are still incomplete, they will be considered at a third conference, which will finally prepare them for the consideration of the appointing bodies.

It is proposed that the area of the federation shall be confined to England, but any member of a federating denomination shall be eligible for election upon the Federal Council, whether he resides in England or in any other part of the United Kingdom.

The governing body is to be the Federal Council, consisting of representatives elected annually by the supreme authorities of the federating churches, with a minimum representation of three for each denomination. As a general principle there shall be an equal number of ministers and lay representatives.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM

A touch of rheumatism, or a twinge of neuralgia, whatever the trouble is, Chamberlain's Pain Balm drives away the pain at once and cures the complaint quickly. First application gives relief. When a bottle of it is kept in the house the pain of burns and scalds may be promptly relieved, cuts and bruises quickly healed and swellings promptly reduced. In fact, for the household it is just such an embolism as every family should be provided with. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo	Due Marseilles 1917	Due London 1917
	Neon			

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment)
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Passenger SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Due at MARSEILLES calling about	Due at LONDON about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Full Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to.

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S. S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

SATURDAY, 23rd JUNE-WEDNESDAY, SEPT 5th.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BELRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.
FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO
EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1st AND 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BELRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to
THE BANK LINE LIMITED
MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE LTD.

OF 50, Raffles & Co., Canton.

FOREIGN TRADE POLICY.

CONSULAR SERVICE REFORM.

In "The Times" of January 20th an article was published giving a general indication of the lines on which the Government was preparing a scheme to further British export trade by rendering practical assistance to manufacturers. Since then considerable progress has been made, and it is now possible to explain in greater detail the organization and machinery by which the project will be put into active operation.

Briefly stated, the problem which the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office was called on to solve was to speed up the collection and dissemination of commercial information from abroad to meet the temporary disorganization of our markets abroad, consequent on the publication of large statutory lists of important enemy firms with whom trading was prohibited. The value of the information thus collected is, of course, permanent, and will have the effect of making the Consular Service of practical value. Care has been taken to ensure that this information should benefit British industry and labour to the greatest possible degree, while safeguards have been provided against its falling into alien hands.

In these days of rapid transmission of news, it is clear that commercial intelligence published broadcast is of equal service to our competitors. Hence the Board of Trade have endeavoured to meet this difficulty by supplying information to applicants whose names were on their register, and to some extent by distributing information through Chambers of Commerce. The Foreign Trade Department desired to do more than that. The general dearth of labour, clerical and other, made it difficult for business houses, who were cut off by the statutory list from most markets, to spare the time necessary to find alternative channels of trade, take up references, etc. It was, therefore, decided to send the information promptly to the firms who ought to make use of it, and the co-operation of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and the Federation of British Industries was sought. The Foreign Office and the Council of the Association of Chambers of Commerce have now agreed to certain conditions, under which the Chambers of Commerce will become the distributors of the information collected, and each Chamber has now to decide whether it is prepared to agree to them also, and so to take part in the scheme.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF INFORMATION TO FIRMS.

It is not necessary to set out these conditions in full. In brief, they make the Chambers individually responsible for seeing that the information supplied is given only to manufacturers and dealers in British goods, who are members of the Chamber and whose names are approved by the Department. The Chambers further agree to distribute the information to interested firms immediately—a most important and proper provision—to employ the necessary staff, and to cut off the supply of information from any member who communicates it to firms not entitled to receive it.

It will be seen at once that the direct result of this plan is practically to force a firm desiring to avail itself of the Government service to join a Chamber of Commerce. It raises the status of the Chambers' adopting it, and it establishes definitely the principle that Government help is given for the encouragement of British manufacture and labour rather than for mere merchandising.

The machinery created for the collection of this information is extremely simple and ingenious. The more closely it is examined the more clearly it is realized that every detail has been thought out with a view of making it "fool proof", as far as it is humanly possible to do so. Instead of the wearisome and belated annual Consular report, a form is substituted which every Consular officer is required to fill up quarterly. On this form the Consul enters the crucial facts concerning his district, its weights, measures, and currency, and their normal equivalents, principal distributing centres, port of supply, population, value of imports and exports, value of imports and exports from and to the United Kingdom, value of imports for past quarter from four principal competing countries, and any remarks he may desire to make. This Form C then becomes the general cover for further specific information collected about individual firms in the district through Form K. Form K is divided into two sections. The first refers to local firms recommended by the Consul, and desirous of trading with the United Kingdom. The second relates to principal competing firms who are not recommended.

A KEY TO BUSINESS QUESTIONS.

This Consul is supplied with a key form in each category. This is ruled exactly to the size of a foolscap sheet. On the key form appear a number of questions. The Consul, having collected information concerning any firm, has simply to place his foolscap sheet opposite the key form and write the particulars asked opposite each question. Each firm is thus dealt with on a separate sheet. A note on each sheet relating to a recommended firm gives a reference to the competing firms which can thus be at once identified by the Department, which thus receives its information in manageable form. The sheet is of no value to any person not possessing the key form.

The questions to which business men require an answer are terse and practical. They relate to the nationality of the partners, their bankers, European references; nature of the business, goods required, mode of transport, and route from port; whether the firm imports on its own account, on commission, or on consignment; what firms on the statutory list it can replace, its terms of trading, "cash," "credit," or "discount"; whether it desires to export; and finally, in what language correspondence should be conducted. Such facts it is the object of Form K to collect. The classification of the information is under 20 main trade headings, and though an alternative classification might be suggested, the fact remains that practical business men have declared that the information sought to be elicited by this questionnaire is exactly what they desire to have.

Provision is made for firms who do not desire to trade direct but to do business through local British houses. In such cases the information will be dealt with locally, and instructions given to Consulates under which co-operation with local British Chambers of Commerce will be arranged. If no such bodies exist, houses likely to be interested are to be asked to assist.

THE HUMAN FACTOR.

There remains, of course, the human factor. If the Consular officers do, in fact, supply accurate information of this character from their districts it will be of great value. Of that there can be no question. It remains to be seen whether they will do so. Undoubtedly they are being put to a severe test, and it would not be altogether surprising if it were found that in many districts the work was so arduous as to necessitate extra clerical assistance being given. On the other hand, it will become comparatively easy to check the relative efficiency of the Consular officers, and if, as one is inclined to wish, the Foreign Office determines to follow the usual business practice and recognize zeal, initiative, and good work by promotion, while marking its disapproval of incompetency, we may confidently look for improvement all round.

Those who know and appreciate the work of the British Consuls have always maintained that their principal difficulty has been that they never had clear and definite directions as to what was expected of them. However that may be, it is clear that the authors of this scheme have complete confidence in the ability of the Consuls to do what is asked of them and that, perhaps, is a long step towards a realization of their expectations.

One is naturally inclined to say how the merchant class will receive a plan which must indisputably bring the manufacturer into closer touch with his ultimate customers. Probably the legitimate functions exercised by the merchant are in most cases so fully appreciated by

the manufacturers that little difference in the method of doing business will result, and every one will be agreed that the merchant class stands to gain thereby. The loss by the quickening of the manufacturer's interest in the tastes and requirements of the foreign customers who buy his goods. Some of the principal merchant houses have already declared that the scheme is likely to prove so beneficial to British trade that they will not allow their interests to influence their attitude towards it.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr G. E. Anderson Mr W. J. Hodges
Mr J. H. Baring Mrs A. E. Hodgins
Mr W. L. Barker Mr A. Shelton Hooper
Mr R. M. Bartlett Mr L. Floe
Mr and Mrs H. A. Capt. L. Hussey
Mr and child Capt. R. Innes
Mr L. Beckingdale Mr E. M. Joseph
Mrs E. R. Bellios Mr F. R. Jesslyn
Mr R. J. Birbeck Mr N. de Journal
Mr R. T. Bishop Mrs H. W. Kane
Mr S. T. Bittling Mr F. T. Keyt
Capt. E. Bradley Mr C. King
Capt. & Mrs. Branch Mr H. H. T.
Mr and Mrs J. Kirkland
Brother Dr A. T. Anderer
Mr L. A. Cakerton Mr and Mrs C.
Mr O. E. Cameron Lauritsen
Mr D. E. Cappleman Mr G. Guidon
Mr M. E. Cavanah Mr J. Laval
Mr E. R. Champion Mr and Mrs J. J.
Mr H. R. Chisholm Leiris
Mrs Cornhillson and Mr A. Linbird
child
Mr Colbourne Little
Mr Gen. E. Costello Mr S. Longfield
Mr R. T. Courant Mr J. M. Lopez
Mr J. D. Courtney Major D. Macdonald
Mr F. M. Crawford Mr A. Manders
Mr W. B. Davenport Dr C. Margolis
Mrs W. B. Davenport Dr Mrs O. Marriott
Mrs F. E. Davis Mr E. E. Maslin
Mr D. E. Donnelly Mr E. E. Maslin
Mr C. D. Donnelly Mr E. E. Maslin
Mr E. S. Douglas Mr J. Merckel
Mr W. A. Dowley Mr J. S. Nicolson
Mr J. E. Edwards Mr G. V. Reid
Miss Ehrhardt and Miss F. A. Reay
Mr P. G. Elliott Mr C. H. Shields
Mr J. F. Fasse Dr J. C. Shively
Mr K. M. Fetterly Mrs M. Slade
Mrs N. H. Geisen Mr W. Clinton Smith
Mr and Mrs R. A. C. S. Speyer
Goldsmith Mrs A. S. Square
Mr A. G. Gordon Mr J. Stenhouse
Mr V. Goulbourn Mr E. Strassman
Mr A. W. Gregory Mr C. P. Templeton
Capt. T. P. Hall Mr C. F. Thompson
Mr and Mrs W. A. Mr A. L. Todt
Hartnall Mr and Mrs H. H. Varn
Mr and Mrs M. E. E. Walker
Hansheer Mr and Mrs J. G.
Mr G. Harner Ward
Mr O. A. H. Heath Mr and Mrs J. A.
Cote Webster
Mr W. B. Hind

PEAK HOTEL.

Mr D. K. Blair Mr and Mrs Neil Mac
Mr and Mrs F. W. Cary Intyre and child
Mr and Mrs Cassart Mr M. McInnes
Col. Darling, R.E. Hon. C. McI. Messer
Sir W. Rees Davies Mr T. L. Perkins
Mr and Mrs W. Duinker Mr G. Ritchie
Mr J. Duinker Mr and Mrs W. E.
Mr F. W. Evans Roberts
Mr Denham Fuller Mr and Mrs A. Findlay
Mr and Mrs J. H. C. Smith
Goodman Mr and Mrs V. Findlay
Mr and Mrs B. A. Smith
Hale Major Gen. Ventris
Mrs T. J. R. Johns Miss Ventris
Sir Ellis Kadoorie Lt. Col. John Ward
Mr and Mrs A. M. G. E. Wetton
Lembet Mr G. E. Wilce
Lt. and Mrs H. M. Mrs Dunford Wood
Cameron Macaulay,
R.A.M.C.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Mrs R. Almond Mrs McGee
Mr J. R. F. Anderson Mr J. O. Miller
Mr G. Barragman Mr W. Morley
Mr W. J. Boggy Mrs N. Mathias and
Mr W. Budg family
Mr and Mrs T. S. Mr and Mrs Parsons
Cheney and child
Mr D. Clark Mrs W. C. Passmore
Mr G. E. Costello Mr W. Pearnan
Mr C. M. Fetterly Mr C. E. Fife
Mr and Mrs Finlayson Mr and Mrs G. E.
Mr F. H. Fisher Richardson
Mr C. W. Garson Mr W. M. Routh
Mr A. G. Hartley Mr and Mrs J. H.
Mr and Mrs Hammes Shaw Mrs Siefert
Mr and child Mr and Mrs Siefert
Mr L. Hansen and family
Mr A. S. Hawker Mr J. Sim
Mr and Mrs Wm. Mr E. M. Sleigh
Jackson Mr J. R. Smith
Mr B. James Mrs Stewart and
Mr James children
Mr J. Joseph Mrs Taylor
Mrs Kiddall Mr J. R. Thomas
Mr D. Laren Mr and Mrs Under
Mr H. D. Macdonald wood
Mr and Mrs Manness Mr A. C. Yale
Mr and Mrs McAlain

THE

CHINA MAIL

Can be obtained at the following

places in Hongkong:

The Hongkong Hotel

The Hongkong Ferry Wharf

The Kowloon Ferry Wharf

The Upper Peak Tram Station

The Lower Peak Tram Station

The Lower Peak Tram Station

The Lower Peak Tram Station

The Lower Peak Tram Station

The Lower Peak Tram Station

The Lower Peak Tram Station

The Lower Peak Tram Station

The Lower Peak Tram Station

The Lower Peak Tram Station

SHIPPING

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. Mail Line.
OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 Tons each.
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

The Sunshine Belt.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "ECUADOR" Capt. R. LOPEZ F.R.G.S. WEDNESDAY, June 23rd.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"
S.S. "VENEZUELA"

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable Staterooms (All single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance of passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Togo Kien Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.
For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to—
COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.

TELEPHONE 14

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS—

Sterling \$15,000,000

Silver \$15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF \$15,000,000

PROPRIETORS

CHIEF MANAGER

Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND

WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two

per cent. per annum on the daily balance

On Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum

" 6 " 3½ " " "

" 12 " 4 " " "

N. J. STABB,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, June 5, 1917.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF

INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$1,200,000

RESERVE FUND \$1,200,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-

PRIETORS \$1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General

Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year

or shorter periods at rates which will be

quoted on application.

T. O. DOWNING,

Manager.

Hongkong, May 7, 1917.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is

conducted by the HONGKONG

AND SHANGHAI BANKING COR-

PORATION. Rates may be obtained on

application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on

the minimum monthly balances at 2½

PER CENT. per annum. Depositors

may transfer at their option balances of

\$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on

FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT.

per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai

Banking Corporation.

N. J. STABB,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 14, 1916. 517

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF

INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital \$1,000,000

Subscribed \$1,000,000

Paid-up \$1,000,000

Reserve Fund \$1,000,000

BANKERS

BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business

transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current

Accounts at 5 per cent. per annum

on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits

at rates which may be ascertained on

application.

O. HAMPTON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, April 15, 1917.

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-

MAATSCHAPPIJ

(Netherlands Trading Society)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$1,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$1,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS \$1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—AMSTERDAM.

Branches at: Rotterdam

The Hague

HEAD AGENT—BATavia.

Branches at:

RANJENHART, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE,

SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE,

SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE,

SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE,

SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE,

SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE,

SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE,

SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE,

SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE,

SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE,

SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE,

SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE,

SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE,

SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE,

SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE,

SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE,

SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE,

SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE,

SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE,

SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE,

SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE,

SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE,

SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE,

SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE,

SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE,

SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE,

SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE,

SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE,

SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE,

SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE,

SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE,

SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE,

SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE,

SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE,

REFINED CRUELTY.

Mr. Percival Phillips, the "Daily Express" correspondent at the British front, telegraphs:

Hindenburg was in Reisel on March 10, just before the village was destroyed. He appears to have visited various places in the region west of Cambrai-Saint-Quentin which have since vanished in flames.

Refugees from Reisel who afterwards arrived in the British lines in a state of destitution and great exhaustion describe the deliberate cruelty which marked the slow destruction of their homes. Instead of causing one general conflagration, the Germans fired one street after another at intervals, first ordering the residents to move, usually in the middle of the night or early in the morning. Some of them carried through the entire village from one street to another, no sooner finding refuge in an unburned cottage with children and aged relatives than they were ordered out by non-commissioned officers who commanded detachments of incendiaries.

TO LET

TO LET

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation.
Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street. For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, March 13, 1917. 1577

TO LET

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.
HOUSES on Shamene, Canton.
HOUSES TO LET. Wong-nei-chong Road.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, two very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel. Recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars, apply to
THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.
46, Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, April 25, 1917. 1578

TO LET

FOUR ROOMED FLAT, in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply—
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings,
or THE KOWLOON DISPENSARY
Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1827

TO LET

WELL appointed and comfortable European Houses Nos. 17 and 19 KENNEDY ROAD. With electric lights already installed.
Apply—
YOUNG HEE,
10 Des Voeux Road Central,
Tlx. Nos. 906 and 551.
Hongkong, May 18, 1917. 1808

TO LET

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.
A FURNISHED HOUSE in Leobell Terrace—From 1st July next.
TO LET OR FOR SALE.
Kowloon Marine Lot 48 with wharf area 64,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, June 6, 1917.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office, London, from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water, Police Basin at Tsim Sha Teui during the years 1887-9-0.
The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea level.
To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

June 14th to 20th, 1917.					
High Water			Low Water		
Hour	Laughing Wave Time	Height	Hour	Laughing Wave Time	Height
12.00	1.00	high	12.00	1.00	low
1.00	1.10	8.3	1.00	1.10	2.6
2.00	1.20	8.2	2.00	1.20	2.5
3.00	1.30	8.1	3.00	1.30	2.4
4.00	1.40	8.0	4.00	1.40	2.3
5.00	1.50	7.9	5.00	1.50	2.2
6.00	2.00	7.8	6.00	2.00	2.1
7.00	2.10	7.7	7.00	2.10	2.0
8.00	2.20	7.6	8.00	2.20	1.9
9.00	2.30	7.5	9.00	2.30	1.8
10.00	2.40	7.4	10.00	2.40	1.7
11.00	2.50	7.3	11.00	2.50	1.6
12.00	3.00	7.2	12.00	3.00	1.5
1.00	3.10	7.1	1.00	3.10	1.4
2.00	3.20	7.0	2.00	3.20	1.3
3.00	3.30	6.9	3.00	3.30	1.2
4.00	3.40	6.8	4.00	3.40	1.1
5.00	3.50	6.7	5.00	3.50	1.0
6.00	4.00	6.6	6.00	4.00	.9
7.00	4.10	6.5	7.00	4.10	.8
8.00	4.20	6.4	8.00	4.20	.7
9.00	4.30	6.3	9.00	4.30	.6
10.00	4.40	6.2	10.00	4.40	.5
11.00	4.50	6.1	11.00	4.50	.4
12.00	5.00	6.0	12.00	5.00	.3
1.00	5.10	5.9	1.00	5.10	.2
2.00	5.20	5.8	2.00	5.20	.1
3.00	5.30	5.7	3.00	5.30	0
4.00	5.40	5.6	4.00	5.40	0
5.00	5.50	5.5	5.00	5.50	0
6.00	5.60	5.4	6.00	5.60	0
7.00	5.70	5.3	7.00	5.70	0
8.00	5.80	5.2	8.00	5.80	0
9.00	5.90	5.1	9.00	5.90	0
10.00	6.00	5.0	10.00	6.00	0
11.00	6.10	4.9	11.00	6.10	0
12.00	6.20	4.8	12.00	6.20	0
1.00	6.30	4.7	1.00	6.30	0
2.00	6.40	4.6	2.00	6.40	0
3.00	6.50	4.5	3.00	6.50	0
4.00	6.60	4.4	4.00	6.60	0
5.00	6.70	4.3	5.00	6.70	0
6.00	6.80	4.2	6.00	6.80	0
7.00	6.90	4.1	7.00	6.90	0
8.00	7.00	4.0	8.00	7.00	0
9.00	7.10	3.9	9.00	7.10	0
10.00	7.20	3.8	10.00	7.20	0
11.00	7.30	3.7	11.00	7.30	0
12.00	7.40	3.6	12.00	7.40	0
1.00	7.50	3.5	1.00	7.50	0
2.00	7.60	3.4	2.00	7.60	0
3.00	7.70	3.3	3.00	7.70	0
4.00	7.80	3.2	4.00	7.80	0
5.00	7.90	3.1	5.00	7.90	0
6.00	8.00	3.0	6.00	8.00	0
7.00	8.10	2.9	7.00	8.10	0
8.00	8.20	2.8	8.00	8.20	0
9.00	8.30	2.7	9.00	8.30	0
10.00	8.40	2.6	10.00	8.40	0
11.00	8.50	2.5	11.00	8.50	0
12.00	8.60	2.4	12.00	8.60	0
1.00	8.70	2.3	1.00	8.70	0
2.00	8.80	2.2	2.00	8.80	0
3.00	8.90	2.1	3.00	8.90	0
4.00	9.00	2.0	4.00	9.00	0
5.00	9.10	1.9	5.00	9.10	0
6.00	9.20	1.8	6.00	9.20	0
7.00	9.30	1.7	7.00	9.30	0
8.00	9.40	1.6	8.00	9.40	0
9.00	9.50	1.5	9.00	9.50	0
10.00	9.60	1.4	10.00	9.60	0
11.00	9.70	1.3	11.00	9.70	0
12.00	9.80	1.2	12.00	9.80	0
1.00	9.90	1.1	1.00	9.90	0
2.00	10.00	1.0	2.00	10.00	0
3.00	10.10	.9	3.00	10.10	0
4.00	10.20	.8	4.00	10.20	0
5.00	10.30	.7	5.00	10.30	0
6.00	10.40	.6	6.00	10.40	0
7.00	10.50	.5	7.00	10.50	0
8.00	10.60	.4	8.00	10.60	0
9.00	10.70	.3	9.00	10.70	0
10.00	10.80	.2	10.00	10.80	0
11.00	10.90	.1	11.00	10.90	0
12.00	11.00	0	12.00	11.00	0
1.00	11.10	0	1.00	11.10	0
2.00	11.20	0	2.00	11.20	0
3.00	11.30	0	3.00	11.30	0
4.00	11.40	0	4.00	11.40	0
5.00	11.50	0	5.00	11.50	0
6.00	11.60	0	6.00	11.60	0
7.00	11.70	0	7.00	11.70	0
8.00	11.80	0	8.00	11.80	0
9.00	11.90	0	9.00	11.90	0
10.00	12.00	0	10.00	12.00	0
11.00	12.10	0	11.00	12.10	0
12.00	12.20	0	12.00	12.20	0
1.00	12.30	0	1.00	12.30	0
2.00	12.40	0	2.00	12.40	0
3.00	12.50	0	3.00	12.50	0
4.00	12.60	0	4.00	12.60	0
5.00	12.70	0	5.00	12.70	0
6.00	12.80	0	6.00	12.80	0
7.00	12.90	0	7.00	12.90	0
8.00	13.00	0	8.00	13.00	0
9.00	13.10	0	9.00	13.10	0
10.00	13.20	0	10.00	13.20	0
11.00	13.30	0	11.00	13.30	0
12.00	13.40	0	12.00	13.40	0
1.00	13.50	0	1.00	13.50	0
2.00	13.60	0	2.00	13.60	0
3.00	13.70	0	3.00	13.70	0
4.00	13.80	0	4.00	13.80	0
5.00	13.90	0	5.00	13.90	0
6.00	14.00	0	6.00	14.00	0
7.00	14.10	0	7.00	14.10	0
8.00	14.20	0	8.00	14.20	0
9.00	14.30	0	9.00	14.30	0
10.00	14.40	0	10.00	14.40	0
11.00	14.50	0	11.00	14.50	0
12.00	14.60	0	12.00	14.60	0
1.00	14.70	0	1.00	14.70	0
2.00	14.80	0	2.00	14.80	0
3.00	14.90	0	3.00	14.90	0
4.00	15.00	0	4.00	15.00	0
5.00	15.10	0	5.00	15.10	0
6.00	15.20	0	6.00	15.20	0
7.00	15.30	0	7.00	15.30	0
8.00	15.40	0	8.00	15.40	0
9.00	15.50	0	9.00	15.50	0
10.00	15.60	0	10.00	15.60	0
11.00	15.70	0	11.00	15.70	0
12.00	15.80	0	12.00	15.80	0
1.00	15.90	0	1.00	15.90	0
2.00	16.00	0	2.00	16.00	0
3.00	16.10	0	3.00	16.10	0
4.00	16.20	0	4.00	16.20	0
5.00	16.30	0	5.00	16.30	0
6.00	16.40	0	6.00	16.40	0
7.00	16.50	0	7.00	16.50	0
8.00	16.60	0	8.00	16.60	0
9.00	16.70	0	9.00	16.70	0
10.00	16.80	0	10.00	16.80	0
11.00	16.90	0	11.00	16.90	0
12.00	17.00	0	12.00	17.00	0
1.00	17.10	0	1.00	17.10	0
2.00	17.20	0	2.00	17.20	0
3.00	17.30	0	3.00	17.30	0
4.00	17.40	0	4.00	17.40	0
5.00	17.50	0	5.00	17.50	0
6.00	17.60	0	6.00	17.60	0
7.00	17.70	0	7.00	17.70	0
8.00	17.80	0	8.00	17.80	0
9.00	17.90	0	9.00	17.90	0
10.00	18.00	0	10.00	18.00	0
11.00	18.10	0	11.00	18.10	0
12.00	18.20	0	12.00	18.20	0
1.00	18.30	0	1.00	18.30	0
2.00	18.40	0	2.00	18.40	0
3.00	18.50	0	3.00	18.50	0
4.00	18.60	0	4.00	18.60	0
5.00	18.70	0	5.00	18.70	0
6.00	18.80	0	6.00	18.80	0
7.00	18.90	0	7.00	18.90	0
8.00	19.00	0	8.00	19.00	0
9.00	19.10	0	9.00	19.10	0
10.00	19.20	0	10.00	19.20	0
11.00	19.30	0	11.00	19.30	0
12.00	19.40	0	12.00	19.40	0
1.00	19.50	0	1.00	19.50	0
2.00	19.60	0	2.00	19.60	0
3.00	19.70	0	3.00	19.70	0
4.00	19.80	0	4.00	19.80	0
5.00	19.90	0	5.00	19.90	0
6.00	20.00	0	6.00	20.00	0
7.00	20.10	0	7.00	20.10	0
8.00	20.20	0	8.00	20.20	0
9.00	20.30	0	9.00	20.30	0
10.00	20.40	0	10.00	20.40	0
11.00	20.50	0	11.00	20.50	0
12.00	20.60	0	12.00	20.60	0
1.00	20.70	0	1.00	20.70	0
2.00	20.80	0	2.00	20.80	0
3.00	20.90	0	3.00	20.90	0
4.00	21.00	0	4.00	21.00	0
5.00	21.10	0	5.00	21.10	0
6.00	21.20	0	6.00	21.20	0
7.00	21.30	0	7.00	21.30	0
8.00	21.40	0	8.00	21.40	0
9.00	21.50	0	9.00	21.50	0
10.00	21.60	0	10.00	21.60	0
11.00	21.70	0	11.00	21.70	0
12.00	21.80	0	12.00	21.80	0
1.00	21.90	0	1.00	21.90	0
2.00	22.00	0	2.00	22.00	0
3.00	22.10	0	3.00	22.10	0
4.00	22.20	0	4.00	22.20	0
5.00	22.30	0	5.00	22.30	0
6.00	22.40	0	6.00	22.40	0
7.00	22.50	0	7.00	22.50	0
8.00	22.60	0	8.00	22.60	0
9.00	22.70	0	9.00	22.70	0
10.00	22.80	0	10.00	22.80	0
11.00	22.90	0	11.00	22.90	0
12.00	23.00	0	12.00	23.00	0
1.00	23.10	0	1.00	23.10	0
2.00	23.20	0	2.00	23.20	0
3.00	23.30	0	3.00	23.30	0
4.00	23.40	0	4.00	23.40	0
5.00	23.50	0	5.00	23.50	0
6.00	23.60	0	6.00	23.60	0
7.00	23.70	0	7.00	23.70	0
8.00	23.80	0	8.00	23.80	0
9.00	23.90	0	9.00	23.90	0
10.00	24.00	0	10.00	24.00	0
11.00	24.10	0	11.00	24.10	0
12.00	24.20	0	12.00	24.20	0
1.00	24.30	0	1.00	24.30	0
2.00	24.40	0	2.00	24.40	0
3.00	24.50	0	3.00	24.50	0
4.00	24.60	0	4.00	24.60	0
5.00	24.70	0	5.00	24.70	0
6.00	24.80	0	6.00	24.80	0
7.00	24.90	0	7.00	24.90	0
8.00	25.00	0	8.00		